What is claimed is:

1. An imaging lens formed of only two lens components, arranged along an optical axis in order from the object side, as follows:

a first lens component;

a stop; and

a second lens component;

wherein

the two object-side lens surfaces and the two image-side lens surfaces of the two lens components are aspheric;

the first lens component has negative refractive power, the lens surface on the object side of the first lens component is convex near the optical axis, and the lens surface on the image side of the first lens component is concave near the optical axis;

the second lens component has positive refractive power and the lens surface on the image side of the second lens component is convex near the optical axis; and

the following conditions are satisfied:

$0.15 < D2 / D < 0.21$

$h2 / z2 < 3.6$

where

D is the distance along the optical axis from the object-side lens surface of the first lens component to the image-side lens surface of the second lens component,

D2 is the distance along the optical axis from the image-side lens surface of the first lens component to the object-side lens surface of the second lens component;

h2 is the distance from the optical axis to the outermost optically effective portion of the second lens surface of the first lens component, and

z2 is the distance along the optical axis from the vertex of the second lens surface of the first lens component to the point on the optical axis where h2 is determined.

2. The imaging lens of claim 1, wherein each of the first lens component and the second lens component consists of a lens element.

3. The imaging lens of claim 1, wherein the following condition is satisfied:

$$0 \leq | f / R | \leq 0.7$$

where

f is the focal length of the entire imaging lens, and

R is the radius of curvature on the optical axis of the object-side lens surface of the second lens component.

4. The imaging lens of claim 2, wherein the following condition is satisfied:

$$0 \leq | f / R | \leq 0.7$$

where

f is the focal length of the entire imaging lens, and

R is radius of curvature on the optical axis of the object-side lens surface of the second lens component.

5. The imaging lens of claim 2, wherein the following condition is satisfied:

$$\nu_{d1} = \nu_{d2}$$

where

$\nu_{d1}$ is the Abbe number at the d-line ($\lambda$ = 587.6 nm) of the lens material of the lens element that forms the first lens component, and

$\nu_{d2}$ is the Abbe number at the d-line ($\lambda$ = 587.6 nm) of the lens material of the lens element that forms the second lens component.

6. The imaging lens of claim 2, wherein the following condition is satisfied:

$$\nu_{d1} < \nu_{d2}$$

where

$\nu_{d1}$ is the Abbe number at the d-line ($\lambda = 587.6$ nm) of the lens material of the lens element that forms the first lens component, and

$\nu_{d2}$ is the Abbe number at the d-line ($\lambda = 587.6$ nm) of the lens material of the lens element that forms the second lens component.

7. The imaging lens of claim 6, wherein the following condition is satisfied:

$$0 \leq | f / R | \leq 0.6$$

where

f is the focal length of the entire imaging lens, and

R is the radius of curvature on the optical axis of the object-side lens surface of the second lens component.

8. The imaging lens of claim 3, wherein the following conditions are satisfied:

$$0.6 \leq f2 / f \leq 0.8$$

$$0.15 \leq (f2)^2 / | f \cdot f1 | \leq 0.32$$

where

f1 is the focal length of the first lens component, and

f2 is the focal length of the second lens component.

9. The imaging lens of claim 4, wherein the following conditions are satisfied:

$$0.6 \leq f2 / f \leq 0.8$$

$$0.15 \leq (f2)^2 / | f \cdot f1 | \leq 0.32$$

where

f1 is the focal length of the first lens component, and

f2 is the focal length of the second lens component.

10. The imaging lens of claim 7, wherein the following conditions are satisfied:

$$0.6 \leq f2 / f \leq 0.8$$

$$0.15 \leq (f2)^2 / | f \cdot f1 | \leq 0.32$$

where

f1 is the focal length of the first lens component, and

f2 is the focal length of the second lens component.

11. An imaging lens formed of only two lens components, arranged along an optical axis in order from the object side, as follows:

a first lens component;

a stop; and

a second lens component;

wherein

the two object-side lens surfaces and the two image-side lens surfaces of the two lens components are aspheric;

the first lens component has negative refractive power, the lens surface on the object side of the first lens component is convex near the optical axis, and the lens surface on the image side of the first lens component is concave near the optical axis; and

the second lens component has positive refractive power and the lens surface on the image side of the second lens component is convex near the optical axis.

12. The imaging lens of claim 11, wherein each of the first lens component and the second lens component consists of a lens element.